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has come true,— that the national library is prepared to furnish at cost for all currently copyrighted books received by it, and others at as fast as catalogued, printed catalogue cards, not only to other libraries, but also to private individuals, who have the privilege of selecting titles and purchasing only such cards as are desired. Second, the account of the Division of Documents, of which Dr. Roland P. Falkner is chief, which shows that this division is to be administered in much the same spirit as the Department of Documents and Statistics of the Boston Public Library, which possesses the collection of the American Statistical Association, in that the Division of Documents is to have supervision of the works on economics, politics and sociology in general in the Library of Congress, as well as of the publications of the various national and state governments and municipal and other corporations. Some interesting tables show that the library contain about 20,000 American government documents, state and national, and about 40,000 foreign, besides 25,060 classified in the various chapters of the library. It is reported that, as was the case with the statistical collection in Boston, serious deficiencies are found as the result of the absence in the past of sufficiently persistent solicitations for publications which thus only can be procured. Government documents are now regularly exchanged with forty-seven foreign countries, of which a list is given is one of the appendices. It surprises one to read, however, that “no attempt is being made to secure complete files of all the documents of all the states” of the United States. It is to be deeply regretted, too, that not even in the national library is there to be found a complete file of the government publications of the United States. Let us hope that it will in time prove possible to gather an approximately complete collection, and let us be thankful that Congress is beginning to appreciate the value of its library to the country and is making some approach to adequate provision for its needs, so that future generations will be better provided with materials for their study of history and of society than is our own.

L. P. L.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICAL BULLETINS.

The appendix articles of the *Bulletin* of the Boston Statistics Department for the year of 1901 (Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 12) are as follows: No. 1, *Registration and Actual Vote, by Precincts, of*

Women Voters for Boston School Committee, 1899. These tables show (a) the distribution of women voters, (b) the number of women registered, number who voted, and per cent who voted for School Committee, in wards which gave the Democratic candidate for Mayor a majority in 1899, (c) the same in wards of corresponding Republican predominance. No. 2, no appendix. No. 3, *Boston Elections in 1900.* Six tables show the actual, possible, and per cent of actual to possible vote, by wards; Votes cast for principle officers in Municipal and State elections; Presidential vote in Boston from 1876 to 1900; Per cent of actual to possible vote, 1860-1900, for President, Congressmen, Governor and Mayor. Nos. 4 and 5, *General Ward Statistics, relating to Area, Population, Voters, Valuation and Taxes, in 1900;* five tables give statistics in general detail for each of these captions. No. 6, *Tax Rate, Valuation, and Indebtedness of Massachusetts Cities, 1900.* The table is supplemented by tabulated statements of the relative rank of the cities and their change from 1899. No. 7, *Distribution of Population of Boston by Wards, 1900, according to Sex, Nativity, and Parent Nativity;* two tables are presented. No. 8, *Distribution of Population of Boston by Wards, 1900, showing Color, Nativity, Sex, and School, Military, and Voting Ages;* two tables are presented, the divisions of sex and nativity being shown in a different classification from that employed in the previous number. No. 9, *Persons engaged in Medicine in Boston, 1895;* the persons in the various classes of medicinal practice are shown in total and for the 13 local subdivisions of the city. No. 10, *Woman Suffrage in Massachusetts, 1890-1900.* Comparative tables show the female vote in the State, in all cities, in all towns, in each of the five principle cities, and in Boston; minor tables show the number of women who registered, and the number and per cent who voted, in Boston, from 1879 to 1900, and also the registration and vote for School Committee and on Referenda for each city of the State. No. 11, *Boston School Census, 1901.* Two tables show by wards the Census and the Distribution and Movement of the School Population. No. 12, *Summary Tables for 1901 and Foreign-born Population in Massachusetts Cities of 25,000 Inhabitants, 1900.* The tables, on the latter study, give timely and striking comparisons, calculated from tables in Volume I of the 1900 Census.

The Chicago Municipal Library and Bureau of Statistics has inaugurated a bi-monthly bulletin containing statistical information of the city of Chicago. The first number of Volume I appears for the first three months of the year 1901. The publication, which is prepared on the same general lines as is the *Bulletin* of the Statistics Department of Boston, presents a number of tables on each of four divisions of the municipal life: Municipal Administration, Public Health, Education, and Commerce and Traffic. The division of "Education," including (in numbers 1 to 4) data for public schools and libraries, is intended to contain as soon as possible similar information of private educational institutions. For the field of "Commerce and Traffic," only general tables can be given: Clearing House Statistics, Imports and Internal Revenue Collections, Arrival and Clearance of Vessels, and records of Commerce in Coal, Hay, Hides, Wool, Cheese, Butter, Flax-seed, and Live-Stock and Provisions. Each number contains an appendix presenting a special municipal study. The appendices are for the first three numbers as follows: I, Comprehensive statistics of Chicago, 1893-1900, by years and four-year periods; II, Comparative statistics of Revenues and Exports, and of Police Work, in twenty American cities, 1900; and III, Growth of the Water-works system of Chicago, 1854-1900. The publication is in quarto, attractively printed.

E. H. D.

THE UPPER MILLION OF ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

The Charity Organization Review (London) for September, 1901, contains (pages 121 to 136) an article entitled "The Upper Million of Our Industrial Army," based on the *Abstract of Labor Statistics* of the Labor Department of London for 1901. The article deals with the Trade Union development in England, and states that, in 1899, the unions numbered 1292 in the United Kingdom, with a membership of 1,802,518. Of these, almost two-thirds are included in 100 societies, and over one-third in but 20 unions. In the decade 1890-99, the membership increased 24.4 per cent, and the per capita funds 88 per cent. The general effect of unionism is stated to be a "general levelling-up" of wages. In the metal trades in London, for instance, the minimum wages fifteen years